

AN INFERNAL OUTRAGE IN KANSAS.

[Topeka Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

I heard to-day of an outrage which exceeds any that I have heard of during the Kansas troubles. A man by the name of Richards, formerly of Ohio, residing on Pottawatomie creek, in the southern portion of the Territory, having occasion to go to Westport, left home on Thursday last, with the understanding that he would be back in four days. During the first day of his absence, two men came to the house and inquired for him; finding that he was not at home they left, saying that they would call when he returned, his wife inviting them to do so, stating that he would be home in a day or two. About ten o'clock that night, after the family had retired, a knock was heard at the door. Mrs. Richards asked what was wanted. The reply was, we want to see Mr. Richards. She replied that he was not at home. They then demanded Mrs. Richards to open the door. He is a G-d-ded abolitionist, we must have him. She said, replied, he is not at home, and refused to open the door. It was then broken open, and four or eight men entered the room, and commenced searching it for Richards. Not finding him, they accused Mrs. Richards and her daughter, an intelligent young lady about 19 years of age, of secreting him. The ladies, completely terrified by terror, protested that they had told the truth, and that they had not secreted him—that he was really gone to Westport. One of their men then replied, Then G-d-d-n you, we want you, and dragged the daughter from the bed, and from the house into the bushes close by, and there proceeded deliberately to violate her person.

Her mother, Mrs. Richards, was treated in the same manner, and both left for dead. How long they remained in the bush, they were unable to tell, but she managed finally to reach the house, where they were found by one of the neighbors the next morning, who, after providing for their personal comfort, immediately started to raise a company to pursue the villains. In an hour a company of terribly excited men were raised, numbering about thirty, who, under the command of a Mr. Smith, started on the trail. They traced them to a camp of about one hundred men, situated in a deep ravine some distance from the creek. Finding that they were not strong enough to fight, some of the company started for assistance, while others remained to watch their proceedings. The watchmen were, however, unfortunately discovered, and consequently had to leave, and by the time their comrades returned, the camp had been moved and the ruffians escaped.

This affair has caused great excitement throughout the Territory, and is almost too horrible to believe. I had the facts from Mr. Richards himself, who has been to acting Gov. Woodson, to endeavor to get justice done, but without avail, and has come to Topeka to get the citizens to help him to arrest and obtain the perpetrators of this most diabolical outrage. It has since been ascertained that the scoundrels were part of Baldwin's men, who are armed with United States muskets, and in the pay of the United States Marshal.

ALABAMA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

We annex (says the Boston *Advertiser*) copies of the letters which have passed recently between the Governor of Alabama and Gov. Gardner, and commend them to the attention of our citizens of every party to be, that Gov. Gardner's reply is dignified, conclusive, and precisely what the insult demanded, and that his position and his State's. We somewhat question whether any one will be found at present who will cover a contest by letter-writing with our present Chief Magistrate; but without preamble we present the letters:—

GOV. WINSTON TO GOV. GARDNER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Alabama, June 19, 1856. {

Sir:—Believing the Resolves you have forwarded to this department in relation to the truth of history, unconstitutional, and treasonable in design, I return them with the request that the future resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts on Federal affairs and the subject of Slavery be no more forwarded to this department.

The obligations of the Constitution, and the laws of the United States passed in conformity thereto, being disregarded and nullified by Massachusetts, we desire no further intercourse with your State; and wish to be free in future from insult from a State whose citizens do not recognize accountability for insult and libelous imputations upon the character of Southern States and the citizens thereof. Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSTON.

His Excellency HENRY J. GARDNER, Governor of Massachusetts.

GOV. GARDNER TO GOV. WINSTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL CHAMBER, Boston, July 5, 1856. }

Sir:—I have received your letter under date of June 19th, returning a copy of the Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts in relation to the Territory of Kansas, transmitted to you in accordance with the request of that body.

While I regret to say one word that may add to the irritation existing between the North and the South, it becomes my imperative duty, briefly but plainly, in behalf of Massachusetts, to repudiate the insult you attempt to cast upon us, and to vindicate the propriety of her conduct.

You say, 'Believing the Resolves you have forwarded to this department in relation to the Territory of Kansas, to be in conflict with the truth of history, unconstitutional, and treasonable in design, I return them to you.'

Had your Excellency attempted to particularise wherein these Resolves were 'in conflict with the truth of history,' and not contented yourself with the more easy, because more general, denial of their accuracy, your errors could have been at once pointed out.

These Resolves are temporally and calmly written, referring only to a few of the more salient points in the long catalogue of injustice and outrages that mark the record of the past two years in Kansas, declaring that these deplorable occurrences are the result of the efforts made by the slavery propagandists, for the purpose of forcing the system of servitude over that territory, against the will of a majority of its actual inhabitants, and the wishes of the people of the Union—that the sufferings of those settlers have touched the hearts of our citizens, and that we will use every just and constitutional effort to aid them in maintaining their liberties,—and that the President of the United States in reference to these transactions has exhibited a servility to a sectional interest, and an indifference to the fundamental principles of justice and freedom, which merit the condemnation of the American people. This last declaration has since been so fully endorsed in Cincinnati, it needs no further argument to satisfy its truth.

Your Excellency rest assured, notwithstanding your denial, the exertion known to every historical fact here spoken of to re-arrange the concentrated malignity of the pit in his bosom. Upon the field!

MESSES. BROOKS AND BURLINGAME. Mr. Brooks has addressed Mr. Burlingame a note, inquiring where a hostile message would reach him. Mr. Burlingame replied, 'On the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Saturday morning next.' Mr. Brooks then declined to proceed farther, on the pretext that he could not go through the enemies' country to Canada, 'without running the gauntlet of mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables!' He expresses his readiness to meet Mr. Burlingame 'at any convenient and accessible point upon equal terms.'

In leaving your Excellency to reconcile this inconsistency, and in terminating a correspondence which I deeply regret should have been forced upon me by the unprecedented character of your communication, I will only add the expression of a sincere hope, that a return to better counsels, and a fraternal spirit of comity and good will may bring the people of Alabama into such relations with those of Massachusetts, as the claims of a common country should inspire and foster, and that if there must be irreconcilable diversities of opinion between them upon any question of moral duty or of public policy, they may herself find no other expressions from their Chief Magistrate as you have deemed it compatible with our respective positions to address to me.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. GARDNER.

His Excellency JOHN A. WINSTON, Governor of Alabama.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JULY 25, 1856.

ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The Anniversary of BRITISH WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION will be suitably commemorated (under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society) by a general meeting of the friends of Universal Freedom, in the beautiful Grove at ABINGTON, on FRIDAY, August 1st. It is highly important to the success of the Anti-Slavery movement in our own land, that every such occasion should be improved in the most effectual manner; and it is earnestly hoped, especially in view of the cheap Railroad facilities which are offered, that a very large concourse will assemble at Abington, on this occasion, from Plymouth, Bristol, Suffield, Essex, Middlesex, and other counties in the Commonwealth. Let every one make seasonal arrangements to be there, if possible.

It is a pregnant admission, however, that you desire to strip the voice of freedom on 'the subject of slavery.' You confess by this very declaration that you would do it, had you the power, but fortunately your ability is not commensurate with your wishes. We readily acknowledge that we have neither the power nor the purpose to interfere with slavery where in the confederated States under local laws it exists, but we are determined to use every honorable and constitutional effort to prevent its extension over territory now free from its blighting presence.

We deem it a social, political and moral evil. And we have full and abiding faith that at no very distant day, it will be peacefully eradicated from every Christian community—all indications point unerringly to this result. Slavery has already encountered the denunciation of the moral sentiments of every civilized country of the Old World,—the mighty influences of literature in every tongue are sapping its foundations,—the nobler and more generous impulses of our common humanity abhor it,—right, justice, equity, are all at antagonism with it,—it paralyzes the arm of industry where it exists,—it corrupts the morals of those among whom it has its habitation,—in the end it impoverishes the community that permits its continuance,—it has gradually been abolished in vast regions where-ever and as fast as its baleful influences have been brought to the test of a true statesmanship,—and above all, every one who recognises a kind and benevolent Providence in each transaction of life, from the all-wise and omnipotent Being will in His own time limit and restrict its pernicious influences, till the prayers of the bondsmen are answered, and everywhere shall the enslaved go free.

With these views of the institution of slavery, which are common to all her people, Massachusetts does not feel that she is deservedly open to reproach from the Chief Magistrate of a Sister State, for expressing her unalterable determination, that with her connivance or consent, it shall never be permitted to supplant the free and intelligent labor of her sons upon the soil of those territories which is a portion of her birth-right and inheritance.

Among the speakers expected to be present are WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, EDWARD QUINCY, CHARLES L. ERMOND, and others, to be more particularly named hereafter.

In case of unpleasant weather, the Town Hall (near to the Grove) will afford accommodation to the meeting. Refreshments will be for sale at the Grove, as usual.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT HOPEDALE.

The approaching Anniversary of West India Emancipation, whereby Eight Hundred Thousand chattels were elevated to the position, dignity and rights of free men, will be appropriately celebrated by

THE HOPEDALE COMMUNITY,

in a pleasant Grove on its Domain; and the friends of liberty of all classes are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the exercises of the occasion. Let there be a grand rally of all those who have hearts to rejoice in one of the noblest events that brighten the page of history, and who are desirous of being found on the side of God and the Right, in the mighty contest, now nearing its crisis, going on for the redemption of three and a half millions of slaves in our own guilty land. Let all who will, friend or foe to the anti-slavery cause, come, and we will ensure them a free platform and a stirring time. We shall hope for a large delegation from each and all the neighboring towns, and from a distance.

Besides ADIN BALLOU and other Hopedale speakers, distinguished advocates of the cause of freedom from abroad may be expected to be present on the occasion, among whom are THEODORE PARKER, JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, and STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

Should the day be unpleasant, a spacious Hall in Milford will be provided for the meeting.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,

WM. S. HAYWOOD.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT CUMMINGTON.

The glorious Anniversary of West India Emancipation will be celebrated at CUMMINGTON, (Mass.) in a suitable manner, by a public meeting, on Friday next, August 1st. The arrangements have been fully made; and Charles C. Burleigh, Daniel S. Whitney, Rev. Mr. Bishop of Worthington, and Rev. Mr. Longley of Peru, are announced to speak on the occasion, and others are expected to participate in the proceedings. The friends of freedom in that vicinity are earnestly urged to give their attendance.

FIRST OF AUGUST. It is gratifying to hear that many of the friends of freedom, in this region, are making arrangements to be at the celebration of the FIRST OF AUGUST at Abington, and that, in addition to the speakers already advertised, it is highly probable that Rev. T. WENTWORTH HIGGINS and Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will also be present. It will be seen that, among the speakers at Hopedale on that day, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, and STEPHEN S. FOSTER, are advertised. Also, that CHARLES C. BURLEIGH and other competent speakers are to be at Cummington. In case the weather should prove unpropitious for the grove meeting, arrangements have been made to have ample accommodations within doors, so that none need refrain from attending.

With a somewhat arrogant assumption of superiority, your Excellency expresses a desire, on the part of the State of Alabama, to have 'no further intercourse with Massachusetts.'

I am not aware that there is anything to justify this assumption, in the condition of our respective States, with reference to any of the elements that constitute the strength and character of a civilized and Christian Commonwealth. In their generously endowed Universities and Schools, the munificent charitable institutions, their extensive mercantile marine, their manufactures and railways, their liberal contributions to religious and benevolent enterprises, and to the literary, scientific and historical treasures of the world, or in the condition and spirit of their people, I find nothing that should prompt this desire of non-intercourse on the part of the Executive of Alabama, unless it be the conduct of such intercourses might suggest.

If this desire of your Excellency is gratified by its full and literal extent, while we are deprived of the privilege of furnishing you with the produce of the free and intelligent labor of our people, it will be a slight compensation to know that the paper manufactured in a Massachusetts mill, and bearing the stamp of a respectable Massachusetts firm, will not, as is the case with the sheet now before me, bear your Excellency's autograph, as the vehicle of conveying to us an insulting and vituperative communication from a Chief Magistrate of Alabama.

OFFICIAL RUFFIANISM. It is possible for the dastardly and brutal assault of P. S. Brooks upon Mr. Sumner to be exceeded in enormity—as it is, for example, in the following characteristic paragraph from the *Washington Union*, the official organ of the present 'border ruffian' administration:—

Mr. SUMNER'S CONCERN. The paragraph from the New York Tribune of Monday confirms the impression we have had for some time as to the real condition of Mr. Sumner. Instead of suffering from the wounds inflicted by Mr. Brooks, he is suffering from the mortification of a moral rather than a physical type. He is not devoid of sensibility, and cannot be deeply mortified at his present disgraced position. His wounded pride and his irrepressible anger and indignation have prostrated him, although his wounds have long since ceased to distract him.

The man who could write such a paragraph must carry the concentrated malignity of the pit in his bosom. Upon the field!

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Mr. Brooks then declined to proceed farther, on the pretext that he could not go through the enemies' country to Canada, 'without running the gauntlet of mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables!' He expresses his readiness to meet Mr. Burlingame 'at any convenient and accessible point upon equal terms.'

ANOTHER VALUABLE PAMPHLET. We are gratified to see, in a handsome pamphlet form of 98 pages, just published by Benjamin H. Green, 124 Washington street, Boston, the highly instructive and eloquent speeches made by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, during an anniversary week, in the city of New York. The title of the pamphlet is, 'The Great Battle between Slavery and Freedom, considered in Two Speeches delivered before the American Anti-Slavery Society at New York, May 7th, 1856.' Give it a wide circulation.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. GARDNER.

sovereign member of this confederacy to express through her legislature her sentiments upon one of the most momentous questions of the age, or upon any question, needs no refutation. It may be that your Excellency wishes that thus the free expression of our opinions could be trammeled by a constitutional restriction, but fortunately it is not probable that your Excellency will ever witness such a retrograde step in civilization and government as will be necessary to incorporate such a provision into the Constitution of the United States.

By a strange perversion of terms as applied to the act of a sovereign State, your Excellency further alleges that these resolves are 'treasonable.' Permit me to suggest that if the mere recital in a dignified and calm way of a few of the principal outrages in Kansas be treason, it may interest some of your constituents to know how the actual participation in these shameless outrages may be characterized in your *annals* of crimes.

Your Excellency is pleased further to say, 'I return them [the Resolves] to you, with a request that the future Resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts on Federal Affairs and the subject of slavery' be no more forwarded to this department.' In this request your Excellency cannot be justified.

But I occupy the executive chair at Abington, and I am sure that the Resolves of her Legislature on any and every subject will be transmitted to your department whenever that Legislature requests

MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Lyceum Hall, at Reading, on Sunday last, July 20th—morning, afternoon, and evening. In point of attendance, the number present was respectable, but by no means what such an occasion demanded. Reading used to be, in the days of old, the banner anti-slavery town in the Commonwealth—it is far different now. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Garrison, were sustained by Mr. Charles L. Remond and the mover, with suitable seal:—

1. Resolved, That of all the soul-crushing and impious assumptions of despotism, in any age or country, that of the right to hold property in human flesh, and to make merchandise of those who are created in the image of God, is incomparably the most awful; involving as it does the denial that man is man, annihilating at a blow all personal and civil rights, enforcing all forms of licentiousness, providing for every conceivable outrage upon soul, mind and body, stimulating to violence and the shedding of blood without measure, trampling in the dust the gospel of Christ, and deriding the one living and true God.

2. Resolved, That from this assumption have legitimately proceeded whatever of barbarity, pollution and crime that distinguish the slave code or the slave system—the employment of drivers, patrols, slave-hunters, slave-breeders, slave-traders, border-ruffians, bloodhounds, whips, chains, thumb-screws, paddles, yokes, branding-irons, and other instruments of torture—the utter disregard of all laws, human and divine—the perpetration of all possible villanies, and the utterance of all conceivable blasphemies.

3. Resolved, That this assumption of the right to hold man as a chattel personal, 'to all intents, purposes and constructions whatsoever,' has been, and continues to be, sanctioned and upheld by the American church and clergy, comprehensively speaking; thus demonstrating the religion of the land to be inherently corrupt, barbarous and tyrannical, and rendering fearfully applicable the language of the prophet:—'Ah! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters! They have forsaken the Lord, they have provoked the Holy One of Israel unto anger, they are gone away backward.' The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint; from the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and bruises, and putrifaction.

4. Resolved, That this assumption of the right to hold man as a chattel personal, to enter into no compromise, and will be to the end, the distinctive aim of the anti-slavery movement to deny the rightfulness of slaveholding, under any circumstances and on any pretence—to procure the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all who are held in bondage—to be led astray by no side issue, to enter into no compromise, to make no truce to argue, plead, admonish and rebuke, with all fidelity, as 'remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them'; and it is solely for this that the editor says, 'There is much nonsense in this book, and some folly, and a little ill-nature; but there is more wisdom than either. They who possess it may congratulate themselves upon having the largest collection ever made of the sportive effusions of genius.'

5. Resolved, That this assumption of the right to hold man as a chattel personal, to the entire destruction of the slaveholding system, to deny the rightfulness of slaveholding, under any circumstances and on any pretence—to procure the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all who are held in bondage—to be led astray by no side issue, to enter into no compromise, to make no truce to argue, plead, admonish and rebuke, with all fidelity, as 'remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them'; and it is solely for this that the editor says, 'There is much nonsense in this book, and some folly, and a little ill-nature; but there is more wisdom than either. They who possess it may congratulate themselves upon having the largest collection ever made of the sportive effusions of genius.'

6. Resolved, That the pulpit in which a slaveholder is allowed to officiate as a teacher of Christianity, disdains its profession and is false to its trust; that the Church which recognizes him as worthy of Christian fellowship, forfeits all claim to respect, confidence and support; that the conference, synod, association, presbytery, or general assembly, which admits him to its deliberations as an honored member, thereby indicates its utter apostasy from 'the faith once delivered to the saints,' and 'the glorious gospel of the blessed God.'

7. Resolved, That as slaveholding is compatible with justice and humanity, with self-respect and personal honor, with strict patriotism and Christian integrity, in Carolina or Virginia, it can be no less so in Kansas or Nebraska; that if fifteen slave States may be embraced in the Union, and protected thereby with national disfavor or any violation of the moral law, the number may be extended indefinitely, without guilt or danger; that if four millions of slaves are rightfully driven to unrequited toil under the American flag, it can be no crime

JULY 25.

THE LIBERATOR.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD COLORADO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The twenty-second annual meeting of this Society was held in the Town Hall at Pembridge on Sunday, July 13th: The President, BOURNE SPOONER, presiding. Mr. Lewis Ford, Vice-President, was called out of his room, and remitted by Capt. Pate, late in command of a company of Border Ruffians in Kansas. Mr. Hanson received only a single blow. The cause of the assault was a letter by Mr. Hanson, saying that Mr. Pate showed the white feather, in surrendering twenty-five men to fifteen free states men.

An assistant doorkeeper of the House was also assaulted by a companion of Mr. Pate.

In New York, the same day, Mr. Bushrod W. Vicks of South Carolina, attacked and beaten with a stick by Mr. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, as late as 12 o'clock, for his speech in an earnest address, showing the corruption of this Government from the foundation to the top, and pointing to the only sure remedy, a strict adherence to the principles of the 'higher law,' which none can save this guilty nation.

Mr. N. H. Whiting made a few forcible remarks, and the meeting adjourned to afternoon.

ARRANGEMENTS.—Messrs. Garrison and N. H. Whiting again addressed the meeting, urging the importance of standing by the right, come what may.

Mr. Lewis Ford spoke of the means necessary to carry on this work of enlightening the people of our own country; and suggested that donations and pledges be voted for that purpose.

Mr. Ford was added to Committee on Nomination of officers. The Committee subsequently reported the following list, and the same was adopted:—

President—BOURNE SPOONER, Plymouth.

Vice-Presidents—Joshua Perry, Hanson; Henry Clegg, Jr., Scituate; John Brooks, South Scituate; John Cushing, Hingham; Charlotte Bradford, Duxbury; N. H. Whiting; Marsfield; Wm. Perkins, Plymouth; Thomas Bicknell, Kingwood; Johnson Davison; Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater; Jacob Loomer, East Bridgewater; Edward E. Bennett, South Bridgewater; Thos. J. Hunt, Abington; H. H. Bigelow, South Abington; M. McLaughlin, Pembroke; Gates Bates, Hanover; N. B. Spooner, Plymouth; Elizur V. Avery, Hanson.

Secretary—Samuel Dyer, South Abington.

Treasurer—Lewis Ford, North Abington.

Messengers—Bourne Sponer, Samuel Dyer, Elbridge Sprague, Lewis Ford, Philander Shaw.

Mr. Ford, who for four years has performed the duties of 'Agency Committee' in a manner most acceptable to the Society, desired to be excused from acting in that capacity the present year. The Society, hoping to retain his services, left the subject with the Board of Managers for future consideration and action.

The following pledges were now made to the Society, to be expended under the direction of the Agency Committee:—

George Spooner	\$12.00	Lewis Hollis	\$10.00
John H. Whiting	10.00	Lewis Ford	10.00
John H. Perry	5.00	Hervey Dyer	3.00
John H. Morehead	3.00	Geo. J. Peterson	1.00
John H. Brigham	2.00	John S. Pate	2.00
Lewis McLaughlin	2.00	Whitland Pool	2.00
John Lathrop	2.00	Samuel Dyer	2.00
John Brown	1.00	Joshua Bates	1.00
John Dyer	1.00	Seth Jones	1.00
John J. Johnson	1.00	E. C. Scott	1.00
Geo. F. Stetson, Jr.	1.00	D. Thaxter	1.00
Geo. M. Pratt	0.50	B. F. B.	1.00
John H. Neal	3.00		
Total,	\$80.00		

The meeting was well attended, the best spirit prevailed, and it is hoped something was done to advance the cause we have at heart.

A collection was taken to defray the expense of the meeting, amounting to some five dollars, and the meeting adjourned.

S. DYER, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For Old Colony J. S. Society in account with Lewis Ford, Treasurer.

Receipts into the Treasury, from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1856.

Balance from last year's account,	\$255.56
For dues from Annual Meeting,	116.50
do. do. do. do. do.	15.50
do. do. do. do. do.	9.45
do. do. do. Duxbury	1.25
do. do. do. Hanover	2.70
do. do. do. 12.35	
do. do. North Bridgewater	0.87
do. do. East Bridgewater	7.28
do. do. Middleboro'	1.66
do. do. Halifax	1.40
do. do. Plympton	5.02
do. do. Kingston	5.25
do. do. Plymouth	10.00
do. do. West Bridgewater	2.53
do. do. Bridgewater	8.07
do. do. Marshfield	3.73
do. do. Abington	3.10
do. do. South Scituate	1.10
Total,	\$243.45

The disbursements during the year were as follows:—

Geo. S. Dyer for notices, expressmes, postage, &c.	6.07
N. H. Whiting, for services and expenses	10.00
as Agent	5.32
W. W. Brown	55.32
Andr. T. Foss	55.70
Frances E. Watkins	5.00
Charles C. Burleigh	75.75
John F. Ford, for notices, postage and expenses,	6.80
" " Halls	1.50

\$196.14

Leaving balance in Treasury, July 13, 1856, \$47.31

Fees made last year, and remaining unpaid, \$10.90

LEWIS FORD, Treasurer.

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

The following letter is from the author of a work entitled 'Sociology, or Free Society a Failure,' published in Virginia, in defense of slavery for laboring blacks and whites universally, and denouncing freedom as of the devil. He is evidently a moral lunatic, and may place us in his category just where he pleases.

FORT ROSS, Va., July 18, 1856.

I am about to publish a work entitled 'Cannibals All' or 'Slaves without Masters.' I shall in effect repeat my course of argument, that every theoretical abolitionist at the North is a Socio-Socialist, and proposes or approves radical changes in the organization of society. I shall cite Mr. Greeley, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. S. Andrews, Hon. Gerrit Smith, yourself, and other distinguished Abolitionists of both sexes in proof of my assertion. I shall also endeavor to show that all the literary men of Northern Europe are with you, and will not write any object. We are in a dangerous crisis, and every patriot and philanthropist should set aside all false delicacy in the present point of view. I believe slavery natural, necessary, indispensable. You think it inexpedient, immoral, and criminal. Neither of us should withhold any facts that will enable the public to form correct opinions. Should you not reply to this letter, I shall publish a copy of it in my book, and insist that your silence is an admission of the truth of my charges. I trust that your very able paper reaches me irregularly. With respect, your ob't servant,

GEO. FITZHUGH.
W. L. LAGG, Garrison, Esq.,
Boston, Mass.

CORRECTION.

FRIED GARRISON:—Will you correct the blunder in the last issue of to-day's *Liberator*, whereby you make no speak of the *Liberator*, the Worcester Spy, and other Republican papers? What I did say was, 'The Tribune, the Worcester Spy, and other Republican papers.' The article itself shows that it is the *Liberator* that is meant, and not the *Liberator*, and I am sorry that the usual accuracy of your printed and proof-readers, such a blunder should have occurred. You protest that my imputation is not warranted as regards the *Liberator*. I am not certain that it is, but thought so at the time.

Worchester, July 1, 1856.

H.

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H.

THE EXAMPLE OF BROOKS. Since the Sumner outrage, caning and fighting have come into more general use among respectable people. In Worcester, Wm. F. Innes, Esq., Mr. S. P. T. and Mr. C. L. of this State, late Clerks of the U. S. Infractions Committee, was called out of his room, and remitted by Capt. Pate, late in command of a company of Border Ruffians in Kansas. Mr. Hanson received only a single blow. The cause of the assault was a letter by Mr. Hanson, saying that Mr. Pate showed the white feather, in surrendering twenty-five men to fifteen free states men.

An assistant doorkeeper of the House was also assaulted by a companion of Mr. Pate.

In New York, the same day, Mr. Bushrod W. Vicks of South Carolina, attacked and beaten with a stick by Mr. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, as late as 12 o'clock, for his speech in an earnest address, showing the corruption of this Government from the foundation to the top, and pointing to the only sure remedy, a strict adherence to the principles of the 'higher law,' which none can save this guilty nation.

Mr. N. H. Whiting made a few forcible remarks, and the meeting adjourned to afternoon.

ARRANGEMENTS.—Messrs. Garrison and N. H. Whiting again addressed the meeting, urging the importance of standing by the right, come what may.

Mr. Lewis Ford spoke of the means necessary to carry on this work of enlightening the people of our own country; and suggested that donations and pledges be voted for that purpose.

Mr. Ford was added to Committee on Nomination of officers. The Committee subsequently reported the following list, and the same was adopted:—

President—BOURNE SPOONER, Plymouth.

Vice-Presidents—Joshua Perry, Hanson; Henry Clegg, Jr., Scituate; John Brooks, South Scituate; John Cushing, Hingham; Charlotte Bradford, Duxbury; N. H. Whiting; Marsfield; Wm. Perkins, Plymouth; Thomas Bicknell, Kingwood; Johnson Davison; Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater; Jacob Loomer, East Bridgewater; Edward E. Bennett, South Bridgewater; Thos. J. Hunt, Abington; H. H. Bigelow, South Abington; M. McLaughlin, Pembroke; Gates Bates, Hanover; N. B. Spooner, Plymouth; Elizur V. Avery, Hanson.

Secretary—Samuel Dyer, South Abington.

Treasurer—Lewis Ford, North Abington.

Messengers—Bourne Sponer, Samuel Dyer, Elbridge Sprague, Lewis Ford, Philander Shaw.

Mr. Ford, who for four years has performed the duties of 'Agency Committee' in a manner most acceptable to the Society, desired to be excused from acting in that capacity the present year. The Society, hoping to retain his services, left the subject with the Board of Managers for future consideration and action.

The following pledges were now made to the Society, to be expended under the direction of the Agency Committee:—

George Spooner	\$12.00	Lewis Hollis	\$10.00
John H. Whiting	10.00	Lewis Ford	10.00
John H. Perry	5.00	Hervey Dyer	3.00
John H. Morehead	3.00	Geo. J. Peterson	1.00
John H. Brigham	2.00	John S. Pate	2.00
Lewis McLaughlin	2.00	Whitland Pool	2.00
John Lathrop	2.00	Samuel Dyer	2.00
John Brown	1.00	Joshua Bates	1.00
John Dyer	1.00	Seth Jones	1.00
John J. Johnson	1.00	E. C. Scott	1.00
Geo. F. Stetson, Jr.	1.00	D. Thaxter	1.00
Geo. M. Pratt	0.50	B. F. B.	1.00
John H. Neal	3.00		
Total,	\$80.00		

The meeting was well attended, the best spirit prevailed, and it is hoped something was done to advance the cause we have at heart.

A collection was taken to defray the expense of the meeting, amounting to some five dollars, and the meeting adjourned.

S. DYER, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For Old Colony J. S. Society in account with Lewis Ford, Treasurer.

Receipts into the Treasury, from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1856.

Balance from last year's account,	\$255.56
For dues from Annual Meeting,	116.50
do. do. do. do.	15.50
do. do. do. do.	9.45
do. do. do. Duxbury	1.25
do. do. do. Hanover	2.70
do. do. do. 12.35	
do. do. North Bridgewater	0.87
do. do. East Bridgewater	7.28
do. do. Middleboro'</	

POETRY.

We thank our English friend for his favor, and beg to hear from him again.—Ed. Lin.

For the Liberator.

A PRAYER FOR UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

BY WILLIAM STOKES.

Arise, O Lord! let not man prevail! O God, lift up thine hand, to judge the faithless and oppressed, that the man of the earth may no more oppress.—THE PSALMS.

Thou, the great Almighty, Power sublime! Reigning in glory are the birth of time! These awful glances avert the gloom profound, Strikes through all nature to her utmost bound; Surveying men and angels, earth and sky, Each thought and purpose as they open lie; From whom the darkness hides no secret deeds, Where vice defies the, or where virtue bleeds! Low at thy footstool, Power Divine, I fall, And Thee adore, great Sovereign Lord of all!

Then King Eternal! Eyes of Heaven above! Whose reign is Mercy, and whose throne is Love! Look down with pity, and behold the woe That mars creation in thy world below, Where power and pride with infamy unite To rob the helpless of each holy right; And, then defying, find it cause of sin That man is covered with a darker sin! And thine own image barter and enchain, As beasts for burden, or as slaves for gain.

For this didst Thou a being give to man? Was it for this our common race began? Didst Thou to him of pale skin convey The right his darker brother to betray, And him from country and from home to steal, As one too stolid or too base to feel? And didst Thou make the paler brother chief, To act by turns the tyrant and the thief?

No!—of 'one blood' thou madest man to be, Equal in honor and in liberty; Equal the forest and the plains to roam, To sail the ocean, and select his home; Equal to tend the flock, or turn the sod, To serve his country, and obey his God. In all things equal,—feiture, or love of wife, Equal in value as thy godlike race, Though rude the language, and though dark the face; Equal in time, and all that time has given; Equal in death, in judgment, and in heaven.

Why then, O Lord, shall guilty man presume

Thy law to cancel in his brother's doom,

And in his piny impotence defy

The awful Maker of the earth and sky?

Shall he thine image seize as living prey,

And deal defiance in the face of day?

Shall he degrade his brother to a slave,

And all thy justice and thy wrath outbrace?

With felon grasp shall he make fast his hold,

Nor loose his victim but for patry gold?

Shall thy lie in tyrant pomp abide,

And dare thy vengeance in his brutal pride?

O God, appear! let man no more prevail!

Cold and unfeeling as the Northern gale,

No e'er he hears, of wife, or child, or mother;

Of virgin sister, or of death-located brother!

Of writhing slave who dies beneath the stroke

Of the sworn foe to every tyrant's yoke?

Or frenzied husband, madh'nd to his face,

And doomed to witness to his own disgrace,

When raging fury but provokes the blow

That lays both husband and avenger low.

In vain the groans, the agony, the tears,

For hardened man no captive brother hears;

But, callous-hearted, chuckling o'er his gold,

Brands his chalice to be bought and sold.

What fell despair, what anguish will he heed?

As father, husband, helpless children, bleed?

What dying mother moves his heart to grief,

As o'er the daughter glooms some monster thief,

Who counts on beauty as the trading stock,

To bring more dollars at the auction-block?

Appeal, O Lord, nor let thy power delay,

But close forever the oppressor's day;

His pride dash headlong; all his gains o'erthrew,

And by his falsehood and his triumph low.

Burst every fetter, break each tyrant's chain,

Nor iniquity forever reign.

Plead thou the cause of Afric's injured race,

And brand their spoilers with the world's disgrace.

Across the deep where roll Atlantic waves,

Where Freedom boasts her heritage of slaves;

Where Christian Doctors prove, with learned pains,

How Christ their master may be held in chains,

And toil with midnight study to unfold,

How He, by brethren, may be bought and sold!—

O God, arise! their infamy reverse,

Or Freedom's name will be a scorn and curse.

And are the slumbering indignation pour,

In dark destruction on that blood-stained shore;

Ere pent-up wrath in fiery billows sweep

Their basest freedom to the angry deep;

Give them to make the compensation due,

To mourn in sackcloth, and in ashes too.

Give them to clear the freeman's soul from shame,

By blotting slavery to the very name;

Give them to act the Christian's noble part,

To love their brother with a brother's heart,

And with him join thy glory to pursue,

Who made them brethren with a different hue.

So come, O God, and let thy will be done,

As in you Heaven, e'en so beneath the sun;

So come in glory—so in Mercy reign,

And make our earth a paradise again!

Newall's Buildings, Manchester, (Eng.) May 24, 1856.

For the Liberator.

TRUE PRAISE.

Father! not worth alone men prize; Not with thy just, all-seeing eyes, Whose awful, searching glance dart Into the deep recesses of the heart, Do men behold their brother men. Maker and Judge of all! ah, when, When upon this, thine earth, Shall humbly, honest worth, Upright integrity, that never swerves, Receive the honor it so well deserves?

If all were loyal to their conscience, then Viliness and pride no more, would worshiped be; And we, no more desiring

Man's praise, but loyal to our high aspiring.

Should seek alone the praise that comes from Thee. Tenterden, (Kent,) Eng.

JANE ASHBY.

For the Liberator.

UP TO THE LIGHT!

Upward, upward to the light! Restless spirit, take thy flight Where the cooling breezes sweep, Where the sparkling waters leap, Where the rainbow's brilliant hue Glitters in the morning dew; Where the golden sunbeams play On the earth, ere they pass away; Where the morning's rosy light Pierces through the darkest night;—Look and listen! everywhere Thou shalt learn God's love and care; Angel voices thou wilt find, That the struggling soul unbind. Upward, upward seek the light That will make thy being bright!

Syosset.

THE LIBERATOR.

A VOICE FROM THE SPIRIT WORLD.

BRO. GARRISON:

I forward to you an address which came from the spirit world, through me, on the 3d inst. I had it with me at the meeting held at Framingham, on the 4th, but did not see a favorable moment to read it. A hope is indulged that it may, in some slight degree, help to swell the rising tide of universal freedom.

Yours, truly, JOHN M. SPEAR.

ADDRESS.

Three-quarters of a century since, the American Republic was organized. The most advanced governmental minds of that age were engaged in this labor. In the midst of a revolution, surrounded by circumstances of an unfavorable character, hardly comprehending what they themselves needed, different sectional and political influences were brought to bear upon them, the founders of this republic did the best they could. To most minds then engaged in the labor, it was a doubtful experiment. They questioned whether man had then arrived at a state when he could intelligently select his own rulers. Some members of the new effort would gladly have substituted for a republic a somewhat modified monarchy; while others would have taken extreme republican ground; while a third class were disposed to try, for a still longer season, pacific measures with the mother country. It were hardly to be expected that all could be accomplished which the most ardent and sanguine desired. The new governmental ship was launched with some degree of fear and trembling, and in little anxiety on the part of many of its framers. Scarcely had man outgrown feudalism. He had been accustomed to look with no little contempt upon the mere artisan, considering him but little better than a menial. In the Western and Southern States, slavery seemed to be an essential element in the rearing and bringing forth of their products. Wealthy, intelligent and influential slaveholders aided in forming the new confederation. A Methodist minister present could see nothing in these resolutions but the licentiousness, murder and anarchy of the French Revolution. The supremacy of man over his incidents—over Bibles, creeds, priesthoods, churches, sabbaths, constitutions and unions—had been the one prevailing thought of the Convention. Slavery and war, as they now exist in our midst, and the slaveholding Union that sanctions them, have been the theme of condemnation by every speaker. Wisconsin is the ground of political anti-slavery, and the people are fast passing into a truer and nobler type of anti-slavery. I. e., No UNION WITH SLAVERYHOLDERS.

Resolved, That Spiritualism is opposed to the popular religion of Christendom, in the following particulars: i. e.—The divine origin and authority of the Bible—the miraculous conception—the vicarious atonement—the total depravity of man—eternal hell—the sanctity of human life—the original sin and the fall—the fixed state of man's good and the evil in the next state of existence; and that it is the duty of all spiritualists boldly but kindly to meet these issues, and to seek to expose and extirpate these errors, so hurtful to human character and happiness.

Resolved, That Spiritualism rejects, as unnatural and absurd, the doctrine of Free Love, as entertained by Abraham, Jacob, David and Solomon, and by all who believe that God once sanctioned or allowed polygamy and concubinage; and inculcates the principle of exclusive conjugal love as the only basis of a happy home, and a spiritual and healthy offspring.

Resolved, That they who sustain American slavery, who believe that the polygamy of David and Solomon were consistent with the perfection of purity and wisdom, to condemn Spiritualism as tending to licentiousness; inasmuch as, even allowing that Spiritualism would not fully charge upon it, only a few who have not fully appreciated it, have ever been converted to it.

Resolved, That they who sustain American slavery, and the polygamy and concubinage of the Old Testament, as having been approved of God, are unfitted, by their religion, to teach the world the true spiritual relation of marriage and parentage, and to be the guardians of sexual morality.

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